

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

**Nov 03, 2021**

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ROBERT M.,

Plaintiff,

v.

KILOLO KIJAKAZI, ACTING  
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,<sup>1</sup>

Defendant.

NO: 1:20-CV-03225-LRS

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT

BEFORE THE COURT are the parties' cross motions for summary judgment. ECF Nos. 14, 16. This matter was submitted for consideration without oral argument. Plaintiff is represented by Attorney D. James Tree. Defendant is

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<sup>1</sup>Kilolo Kijakazi became the Acting Commissioner of Social Security on July 9, 2021. Pursuant to Rule 25(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Kilolo Kijakazi is substituted for Andrew M. Saul as the defendant in this suit. No further action need be taken to continue this suit. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

1 represented by Special Assistant United States Attorney Jeffrey E. Staples. The  
2 Court has reviewed the administrative record, the parties' completed briefing, and  
3 is fully informed. For the reasons discussed below, the Court **GRANTS**  
4 Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 16, and **DENIES** Plaintiff's  
5 Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 14.

## 6 JURISDICTION

7 Plaintiff Robert M.<sup>2</sup> protectively filed applications for Social Security  
8 Disability Insurance (DIB) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) on August 5,  
9 2014, Tr. 77, 106, alleging an onset date of October 14, 2013, Tr. 183, 187, due to  
10 confusion – electrocuted, disorientation, memory problems, and body shakes, Tr.  
11 218. Plaintiff's applications were denied initially, Tr. 112-14, and upon  
12 reconsideration, Tr. 119-23. A hearing before Administrative Law Keith Allred  
13 ("ALJ") was conducted on March 30, 2017. Tr. 50-76. Plaintiff was represented  
14 by counsel and testified at the hearing. *Id.* The ALJ also took the testimony of  
15 vocational expert Beckie Hill. *Id.* The ALJ denied benefits on July 31, 2017. Tr.  
16 20-40. The Appeals Council denied review on June 14, 2018. Tr. 1-5. Plaintiff  
17 requested judicial review of the ALJ decision by this Court on July 27, 2018. Tr.  
18 771. This Court remanded the case back to the Commissioner on June 18, 2019.

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20 <sup>2</sup>In the interest of protecting Plaintiff's privacy, the Court will use Plaintiff's  
21 first name and last initial, and, subsequently, Plaintiff's first name only, throughout  
this decision.

1 Tr. 752-68. The Appeals Council remanded the case back to the ALJ on July 15,  
2 2019. Tr. 773-76. A hearing was held before ALJ Richard Hlaudy on May 6,  
3 2020. Tr. 714-51. The ALJ took testimony from Plaintiff and vocational expert  
4 Michael Swanson. *Id.* On August 11, 2020, the ALJ found Plaintiff was not  
5 disabled prior to September 7, 2017, but was disabled as of September 7, 2017. Tr.  
6 681-705. The Appeals Counsel did not assume jurisdiction under 20 C.F.R. §§  
7 404.984(a), 416.1484(a). Therefore, it became the final decision of the  
8 Commissioner. The matter is now before this Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§  
9 405(g). ECF No. 1.

## 10 **BACKGROUND**

11 The facts of the case are set forth in the administrative hearing and  
12 transcripts, the ALJ's decision, and the briefs of Plaintiff and the Commissioner.  
13 Only the most pertinent facts are summarized here.

14 Plaintiff was 51 years old at the alleged onset date. Tr. 183. The highest  
15 grade Plaintiff completed was the tenth grade. Tr. 219. Tr. 325. Plaintiff worked  
16 as an electrician from 1997 to 2013. Tr. 219. He was injured by electrocution in  
17 2013. Tr. 342. At application, he stated that he stopped working on October 14,  
18 2013, because of his conditions. Tr. 218.

## 19 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

20 A district court's review of a final decision of the Commissioner of Social  
21 Security is governed by 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The scope of review under § 405(g) is

1 limited; the Commissioner’s decision will be disturbed “only if it is not supported  
2 by substantial evidence or is based on legal error.” *Hill v. Astrue*, 698 F.3d 1153,  
3 1158 (9th Cir. 2012). “Substantial evidence” means “relevant evidence that a  
4 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Id.* at 1159  
5 (quotation and citation omitted). Stated differently, substantial evidence equates to  
6 “more than a mere scintilla[,] but less than a preponderance.” *Id.* (quotation and  
7 citation omitted). In determining whether the standard has been satisfied, a  
8 reviewing court must consider the entire record as a whole rather than searching  
9 for supporting evidence in isolation. *Id.*

10 In reviewing a denial of benefits, a district court may not substitute its  
11 judgment for that of the Commissioner. “The court will uphold the ALJ’s  
12 conclusion when the evidence is susceptible to more than one rational  
13 interpretation.” *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1038 (9th Cir. 2008).  
14 Further, a district court will not reverse an ALJ’s decision on account of an error  
15 that is harmless. *Id.* An error is harmless where it is “inconsequential to the  
16 [ALJ’s] ultimate nondisability determination.” *Id.* (quotation and citation omitted).  
17 The party appealing the ALJ’s decision generally bears the burden of establishing  
18 that it was harmed. *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409-10 (2009).

### 19 FIVE-STEP EVALUATION PROCESS

20 A claimant must satisfy two conditions to be considered “disabled” within  
21 the meaning of the Social Security Act. First, the claimant must be “unable to

1 engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable  
2 physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which  
3 has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12  
4 months.” 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A). Second, the claimant’s impairment must be  
5 “of such severity that he is not only unable to do his previous work[,] but cannot,  
6 considering his age, education, and work experience, engage in any other kind of  
7 substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy.” 42 U.S.C. §  
8 423(d)(2)(A).

9 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential analysis to  
10 determine whether a claimant satisfies the above criteria. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§  
11 404.1520(a)(4)(i)-(v), 416.920(a)(4)(i)-(v). At step one, the Commissioner  
12 considers the claimant’s work activity. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(i),  
13 416.920(a)(4)(i). If the claimant is engaged in “substantial gainful activity,” the  
14 Commissioner must find that the claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§  
15 404.1520(b), 416.920(b).

16 If the claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity, the analysis  
17 proceeds to step two. At this step, the Commissioner considers the severity of the  
18 claimant’s impairment. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(ii), 416.920(a)(4)(ii). If the  
19 claimant suffers from “any impairment or combination of impairments which  
20 significantly limits [his or her] physical or mental ability to do basic work  
21 activities,” the analysis proceeds to step three. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(c),

1 416.920(c). If the claimant's impairment does not satisfy this severity threshold,  
2 however, the Commissioner must find that the claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R.  
3 §§ 404.1520(c), 416.920(c).

4 At step three, the Commissioner compares the claimant's impairment to  
5 severe impairments recognized by the Commissioner to be so severe as to preclude  
6 a person from engaging in substantial gainful activity. 20 C.F.R. §§  
7 404.1520(a)(4)(iii), 416.920(a)(4)(iii). If the impairment is as severe or more  
8 severe than one of the enumerated impairments, the Commissioner must find the  
9 claimant disabled and award benefits. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 416.920(d).

10 If the severity of the claimant's impairment does not meet or exceed the  
11 severity of the enumerated impairments, the Commissioner must pause to assess  
12 the claimant's "residual functional capacity." Residual functional capacity (RFC),  
13 defined generally as the claimant's ability to perform physical and mental work  
14 activities on a sustained basis despite his or her limitations, 20 C.F.R. §§  
15 404.1545(a)(1), 416.945(a)(1), is relevant to both the fourth and fifth steps of the  
16 analysis.

17 At step four, the Commissioner considers whether, in view of the claimant's  
18 RFC, the claimant is capable of performing work that he or she has performed in  
19 the past (past relevant work). 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iv), 416.920(a)(4)(iv).  
20 If the claimant is capable of performing past relevant work, the Commissioner  
21 must find that the claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(f), 416.920(f).

1 If the claimant is incapable of performing such work, the analysis proceeds to step  
2 five.

3 At step five, the Commissioner considers whether, in view of the claimant's  
4 RFC, the claimant is capable of performing other work in the national economy.  
5 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(v), 416.920(a)(4)(v). In making this determination,  
6 the Commissioner must also consider vocational factors such as the claimant's age,  
7 education and past work experience. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(v),  
8 416.920(a)(4)(v). If the claimant is capable of adjusting to other work, the  
9 Commissioner must find that the claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§  
10 404.1520(g)(1), 416.920(g)(1). If the claimant is not capable of adjusting to other  
11 work, analysis concludes with a finding that the claimant is disabled and is  
12 therefore entitled to benefits. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(g)(1), 416.920(g)(1).

13 The claimant bears the burden of proof at steps one through four. *Tackett v.*  
14 *Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 1999). If the analysis proceeds to step five,  
15 the burden shifts to the Commissioner to establish that (1) the claimant is capable  
16 of performing other work; and (2) such work "exists in significant numbers in the  
17 national economy." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1560(c)(2); *Beltran v. Astrue*, 700 F.3d 386,  
18 389 (9th Cir. 2012).

### 19 ALJ'S FINDINGS

20 At step one, the ALJ found that Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial  
21 gainful activity since the alleged onset date. Tr. 684. At step two, the ALJ found

1 that Plaintiff had the following severe impairments: primary headache disorder; an  
2 organic brain disorder secondary to an electrocution injury; anxiety; and  
3 depression. Tr. 684. At step three, the ALJ found that Plaintiff did not have an  
4 impairment or combination of impairments that meet or medically equaled the  
5 severity of a listed impairment. Tr. 686. The ALJ then found that Plaintiff had the  
6 RFC to perform light work as defined in 20 CFR §§ 404.1567(b), 416.967(b) with  
7 the following limitations:

8 occasional climbing of ramps or stairs; no climbing of ladders, ropes,  
9 or scaffolds; occasional balancing, stooping, kneeling, crouching, or  
10 crawling; avoidance of any exposure to hazardous machinery or  
unprotected heights; and the claimant is able to perform simple, routine  
tasks with superficial interaction with co-workers and the public.

11 Tr. 688. At step four, the ALJ identified Plaintiff's past relevant work as an  
12 electrician and found that he could not perform this past relevant work. Tr. 702.

13 At step five, the ALJ found that considering Plaintiff's age, education, work  
14 experience, and RFC, there were other jobs that exist in significant numbers in the  
15 national economy that Plaintiff could perform prior to September 7, 2017,  
16 including courier, office helper, and mail room clerk. Tr. 702-03. The ALJ found  
17 that as of September 7, 2017, Plaintiff's age category changed, and Plaintiff was  
18 disabled under Medical-Vocational Rule 202.02. Tr. 704. On that basis, the ALJ  
19 concluded that Plaintiff was not under a disability, as defined in the Social Security  
20 Act prior to September 7, 2017, but was disabled as of September 7, 2017. Tr.  
21 704.



1 **ISSUES**

2 Plaintiff seeks judicial review of the Commissioner’s final decision denying  
3 him DIB under Title II and SSI under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. ECF  
4 No. 14. Plaintiff raises the following issues for this Court’s review:

- 5 1. Whether the ALJ properly addressed the medical opinions; and  
6 2. Whether the ALJ properly addressed Plaintiff’s symptom statements.

7 **DISCUSSION**

8 **1. Medical Opinions**

9 Plaintiff challenges the ALJ’s rejection of the medical opinions of Gary  
10 Allen Stobbe, M.D., John Gilbert, Ph.D., Jane Thompson, Ph.D., and Cari Cowin,  
11 ARNP. ECF No. 14 at 11-22.

12 There are three types of physicians: “(1) those who treat the claimant  
13 (treating physicians); (2) those who examine but do not treat the claimant  
14 (examining physicians); and (3) those who neither examine nor treat the claimant  
15 [but who review the claimant’s file] (nonexamining [or reviewing] physicians).”  
16 *Holohan v. Massanari*, 246 F.3d 1195, 1201–02 (9th Cir. 2001) (citations omitted).  
17 Generally, a treating physician’s opinion carries more weight than an examining  
18 physician’s opinion, and an examining physician’s opinion carries more weight  
19 than a reviewing physician’s opinion. *Id.*

20 If a treating or examining physician’s opinion is uncontradicted, the ALJ  
21 may reject it only by offering “clear and convincing reasons that are supported by

1 substantial evidence.” *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1216 (9th Cir. 2005).  
2 Conversely, “[i]f a treating or examining doctor’s opinion is contradicted by  
3 another doctor’s opinion, an ALJ may only reject it by providing specific and  
4 legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence.” *Id.* (citing *Lester v.*  
5 *Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830-31 (9th Cir. 1995)). The specific and legitimate standard  
6 can be met by the ALJ setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts  
7 and conflicting clinical evidence, stating her interpretation thereof, and making  
8 findings. *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989). The ALJ is  
9 required to do more than offer his conclusions, he “must set forth his  
10 interpretations and explain why they, rather than the doctors’, are correct.”  
11 *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 421-22 (9th Cir. 1988).

12 **A. Gary Allen Stobbe, M.D.**

13 On May 19, 2014, Dr. Stobbe evaluated Plaintiff and stated that he  
14 “expect[s] that this will take some time, considering it has been a year since the  
15 injury, and I would expect another 6 to 12 months before we could expect him to  
16 be able to go back to work.” Tr. 360. The ALJ assigned the opinion only “some  
17 weight” because “Dr. Stobbe was speaking in context to the claimant’s ability to  
18 return to his position as an electrician as he noted the claimant’s position in the  
19 prior sentence.” Tr. 698.

20 Plaintiff argues that this is not supported in the record because Dr. Stobbe  
21 had only discussed Plaintiff’s history as an electrician as a framework for helping

1 him understand his injury. ECF No. 14 at 12. Dr. Stobbe's opinion is ambiguous  
2 as to whether he was opining that Plaintiff was limited from all work for six to  
3 twelve months or only his work as an electrician. Tr. 360. In cases of ambiguity,  
4 the Court is to give deference to the ALJ's determination: "The court will uphold  
5 the ALJ's conclusion when the evidence is susceptible to more than one rational  
6 interpretation." *Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1038. Here, the ALJ found that Plaintiff  
7 was not able to return to his past relevant work as an electrician. Tr. 702.  
8 Therefore, the ALJ's determination is not inconsistent with the ALJ's  
9 determination.

10 **B. John Gilbert, Ph.D.**

11 On April 23, 2015, Dr. Gilbert reviewed the medical evidence in the record  
12 when Plaintiff requested Reconsideration of his claim. Tr. 97-99. He provided the  
13 following narrative opinions: (1) Plaintiff "has the capacity to understand and  
14 remember simple instructions but would struggle with more complex instructions  
15 at times," Tr. 102; (2) Plaintiff "has the capacity to carry out simple instructions.  
16 His anxiety and depression would interfere with concentration and persistence that  
17 would create some limit in his ability to complete a normal workday or  
18 workweek," Tr. 102; (3) Plaintiff "has the capacity to interact with others most of  
19 the time. His anxiety would interfere with working closely with coworkers,  
20 supervisors, and the public at times," Tr. 103; and (4) Plaintiff "can adjust to  
21 modest change, due to limited stress tolerance," Tr. 103.

1       The ALJ gave the opinion considerable weight, but rejected the opinion that  
2 concentration and persistence would limit his ability to complete a normal workday  
3 or workweek for two reasons: (1) that Plaintiff improved with subsequent  
4 treatment; and (2) Plaintiff was not compliant with anxiety and depression  
5 medication while consuming marijuana. Tr. 700.

6       Here, Dr. Gilbert is not a treating or examining physician, but only a  
7 reviewing physician. Therefore, the Commissioner may reject a portion of the  
8 opinion by reference to specific evidence in the medical record. *Sousa v.*  
9 *Callahan*, 143 F.3d 1240, 1244 (9th Cir. 1998). In the ALJ's conclusion that  
10 Plaintiff improved with treatment, the ALJ did not reference any medical evidence  
11 in the record. Tr. 700. However, the ALJ did reference medical evidence in  
12 support of his finding that Plaintiff was not compliant with medication. *Id.* The  
13 ALJ referenced medical records from February 26, 2016, stating that "[w]e took  
14 some time to discuss medication management. He really does not like the idea of  
15 taking antidepressants," Tr. 616, and July 13, 2016, stating that "[h]e is not taking  
16 meds routinely," Tr. 627. None of the evidence referenced discussed Plaintiff's  
17 continued use of marijuana. Here, the ALJ has provided a reference to specific  
18 evidence in the medical record to support his determination that Plaintiff was not  
19 compliant with anxiety and depression medication. Therefore, the ALJ's failure to  
20 reference specific medical evidence in support of his conclusion that Plaintiff  
21 improved with subsequent treatment and continue using marijuana is harmless.

1 *See Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1038 (An error is harmless when “it is clear from the  
2 record that the . . . error was inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability  
3 determination.”).

4 **C. Jane Thompson, Ph.D.**

5 On March 9, 2015, and March 11, 2015, Dr. Thompson completed a  
6 neuropsychological evaluation and provided an evaluation report to Division of  
7 Disability Determination Services on April 7, 2015. Tr. 455-84. She completed  
8 extensive testing, Tr. 468-69, and diagnosed Plaintiff with generalized anxiety  
9 disorder with panic attacks, rule out agoraphobia, major depressive disorder,  
10 electrocution late effects, obstructive hydrocephalus, presence of cerebral spinal  
11 fluid drainage device, late effects of multiple concussions, and mild neurocognitive  
12 disorder due to multiple etiologies with behavioral disturbance, Tr. 481. Dr.  
13 Thompson provided the following functional opinion:

14 At this point in time, due to his severe anxiety and probable  
15 agoraphobia, along with his attention, memory, information processing  
16 speed, and executive function deficits, I do not believe [Plaintiff] is  
17 capable of gainful employment in any capacity. I also do not believe  
18 he is capable of managing his funds, but would require a payee. If he  
19 is able to get rehabilitative services including both cognitive  
20 rehabilitation and psychotherapy, I feel it is possible that he might be  
21 able to return to work in the future.

19 Tr. 455. Dr. Thompson stated that Plaintiff’s “executive function testing revealed  
20 areas of weakness involving processing speed, multitasking, a tendency towards  
21 impulsive responding, a tendency to lose track of what he was doing, weak task

1 organization, and being unable to profit from constant feedback on his  
2 performance.” Tr. 474. Dr. Thompson opined that Plaintiff’s “tests of learning  
3 and memory demonstrated that he is having difficulty with initial learning, delayed  
4 recall, and recognition, no matter whether he is trying to learn in the auditory  
5 modality or in the visual modality.” Tr. 475. He stated that testing found that  
6 Plaintiff was “likely experiencing diffuse cognitive problems such as issues with  
7 his memory, concentration, and low frustration tolerance.”

8 The ALJ assigned the opinion mixed weight. Tr. 698. He rejected the  
9 opinion that Plaintiff was incapable of gainful employment by stating that “[t]his  
10 portion of the opinion invades the province of the Commissioner of Social Security  
11 and is given no weight for that reason.” *Id.* He assigned some weight to the  
12 portion of the opinion that Plaintiff would have more difficulty learning new  
13 information that was visually presented, as opposed to spatial learning stating that  
14 “[o]ther mental health professionals who have examined the claimant reached far  
15 less severe conclusions, and so at some level Dr. Thompson’s opinion is at odds  
16 with the weight of the evidence regarding the claimant’s functional capacity.” *Id.*

17 Plaintiff asserts that the ALJ was required to meet the clear and convincing  
18 standard to reject the portion of the opinion that Plaintiff could not perform gainful  
19 employment. ECF No. 14 at 16. Defendant asserts that the opinion is  
20 contradicted, so the ALJ was only required to meet the specific and legitimate  
21 standard. ECF No. 16 at 10. Defendant points to the opinion of Dr. Toews, who

1 stated that Plaintiff had no difficulty maintaining attention and concentration for  
2 the duration of the examination and had no difficulty remembering tests  
3 instructions or test items. ECF No. 16 at 10 *citing* Tr. 422. Considering the  
4 contradictory opinion of Dr. Toews regarding concentration and memory, Tr. 422,  
5 the correct legal standard is the ALJ was required to meet was specific and  
6 legitimate.

7       The ALJ met this standard when rejecting the opinion that Plaintiff was  
8 incapable of gainful employment. The Court acknowledges that the final  
9 responsibility for deciding the issue of disability is reserved to the Commissioner  
10 and the ALJ will not give “special significance to the source of an opinion on  
11 issues reserved to the Commissioner.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1527(d), 416.927(d).  
12 However, the Ninth Circuit has found that “reasons for rejecting a treating doctor’s  
13 credible opinion on disability are comparable to those required for rejecting a  
14 treating doctor’s medical opinion,” and must meet the specific and legitimate  
15 standard. *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 725 (9th Cir. 1998).

16       The ALJ found that “Dr. Thompson did not provide an opinion regarding the  
17 claimant’s residual mental capacities, and therefore it is unclear how the claimant’s  
18 deficits related to an inability to work.” Tr. 698. The Regulations state that “[t]he  
19 better an explanation a source provides for a medical opinion, the more weight we  
20 will give that medical opinion.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1527(c)(3), 416.927(c)(3).  
21 Furthermore, the ALJ found that Dr. Thompson’s “extreme assessment regarding

1 the claimant's capacity to work downplays the claimant's average or low average  
2 abilities in most mental functioning metrics, including auditory attention, attention  
3 to visual detail and rapid decision-making, sustained visual attention accurate  
4 (11F/17), etc." Tr. 698-99. Inconsistencies between a provider's opinion and his  
5 report meets the specific and legitimate standard. *Bayliss*, 427 F.3d at 1216. Here,  
6 the ALJ provided reasons for rejecting Dr. Thompson's opinion that Plaintiff was  
7 not capable of gainful employment, Tr. 698-99, and Plaintiff failed to challenge  
8 these reasons, ECF No. 14 at 15-16. Therefore, Plaintiff waived any challenge to  
9 the reasons the ALJ provided. *See Carmickle v. Comm'r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 533  
10 F.3d 1155, 1161 n. 2 (9th Cir. 2008) (limiting review to those issues specifically  
11 raised in a claimant's briefing). As such, the Court will not disturb the ALJ's  
12 treatment of Dr. Thompson's opinion.

13 **D. Cari Cowin, ARNP**

14 On May 22, 2015, Nurse Cowin stated that Plaintiff was "not employable."  
15 Tr. 596. On October 21, 2015, Nurse Cowin stated "No work" as to Plaintiff's  
16 employability. Tr. 606. On February 1, 2016, Nurse Cowin repeated her statement  
17 of "no work." Tr. 615. On March 25, 2016, Nurse Cowin stated that Plaintiff's  
18 employability as "no work," and stated that this was "secondary to cognitive deficit  
19 he would not be employable in his field of injury which is electrician. he [sic]  
20 could do less complicated work." Tr. 619. On April 15, 2016, Nurse Cowin stated  
21 that Plaintiff "is not able to work in this condition." Tr. 621. On October 12,



1 2016, Nurse Cowin completed written interrogatories asking if she concurred with  
2 Dr. Bachman's opinion that Plaintiff could not return to his prior work. Tr. 631.  
3 Nurse Cowin responded "yes" to the prompt "Do you concur with Dr. Bachman  
4 that this industrial injury aggravated [Plaintiff]'s prior medical condition?" and  
5 "Do you agree that [Plaintiff] has been unable to work due to the aggravation of his  
6 pre-existing condition?" Tr. 631-32. On October 19, 2016, Nurse Cowing again  
7 stated "No work" regarding Plaintiff's employability. Tr. 633. On December 21,  
8 2016, Nurse Cowin repeated the employability finding of "No work" and stated  
9 that Plaintiff "certainly could not work well given his presentation in my office."  
10 Tr. 643.

11 The ALJ stated that he considered the opinion. Tr. 700. However, he  
12 rejected that the opinion supported a preclusion from all work, stating that Nurse  
13 Cowin's "notes contained very little explanation for her opinions," and that Nurse  
14 Cowin was not aware of the medications Plaintiff was taking or that Plaintiff did  
15 not want to take anti-depressant medication. Tr. 701. The ALJ also drew attention  
16 to Nurse Cowin's March 25, 2016, opinion that Plaintiff could not return to his  
17 work as an electrician, but could perform other work. *Id.* The ALJ also found that  
18 the October 12, 2016, opinion on the worker's compensation interrogatories  
19 supported the conclusion that Plaintiff could not work as an electrician, but could  
20 perform other work. *Id.*

21 A Nurse Practitioner is not an acceptable medical source in this case because

1 this case was filed prior to March 27, 2017. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1502(a), 416.902(a).  
2 Therefore, the ALJ can reject Nurse Cowin's opinion with reasons germane to the  
3 opinion. *See Dodrill v. Shalala*, 12 F.3d 915, 919 (9th Cir. 1993).

4 Here, the ALJ has provided germane reasons. First, the fact that she was  
5 unaware of Plaintiff's anti-depressant medication use or noted Plaintiff's refusal to  
6 take medication met the germane standard. Dr. Cowin repeated that it was  
7 Plaintiff's psychological impairments that prevented him from working. Tr. 599,  
8 603, 606, 608, 611, 613, 615, 619, 621, 625-26, 628-29, 633. However, Plaintiff  
9 refused medications. Tr. 599, 616, 619, 629, 643. He also struggled to provide an  
10 accurate account of the type of medications he was taking or the amount. Tr. 624-  
11 26, 628, 633, 636, 639. Therefore, there is substantial evidence to support the  
12 ALJ's determination.

13 Additionally, the ALJ pointed to the inconsistency between her finding of  
14 "no work" and her finding that Plaintiff could not perform work as an electrician,  
15 but could perform less complicated work. Tr. 701. The ALJ interpreted the  
16 interrogatories on October 12, 2016, as supporting a finding that Plaintiff could not  
17 work as an electrician, but did not address the ability to preclude other work. *Id.*  
18 Internal inconsistencies in a physician's report can be relied upon by the ALJ in  
19 rejecting an opinion. *Bayliss*, 427 F.3d at 1216. Therefore, Nurse Cowin's  
20 opinion in that Plaintiff was precluded from his past work as an electrician, but  
21 could perform less complicated work is inconsistent with her opinions of "No

1 work” before and after to March 25, 2016. As such, this reason meets the germane  
2 standard.

## 3 **2. Plaintiff’s Symptom Statements**

4 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in the treatment of his symptom  
5 statements. ECF No. 14 at 18-21.

6 An ALJ engages in a two-step analysis when evaluating a claimant’s  
7 testimony regarding subjective pain or symptoms. “First, the ALJ must determine  
8 whether the claimant has presented objective medical evidence of an underlying  
9 impairment which could reasonably be expected to produce the pain or other  
10 symptoms alleged.” *Vasquez v. Astrue*, 572 F.3d 586, 591 (9th Cir. 2009). “The  
11 claimant is not required to show that his impairment could reasonably be expected  
12 to cause the severity of the symptom he has alleged; he need only show that it  
13 could reasonably have caused some degree of the symptom.” *Id.*

14 Second, “[i]f the claimant meets the first test and there is no evidence of  
15 malingering, the ALJ can only reject the claimant’s testimony about the severity of  
16 the symptoms if [the ALJ] gives ‘specific, clear and convincing reasons’ for the  
17 rejection.” *Ghanim v. Colvin*, 763 F.3d 1154, 1163 (9th Cir. 2014) (internal  
18 citations and quotations omitted).

19 The ALJ stated that Plaintiff’s “statements concerning the intensity,  
20 persistence and limiting effects of these symptoms are not entirely consistent with  
21 the medical evidence and other evidence in the record for the reasons explained in

1 this decision.” Tr. 695. The ALJ gave two reasons for rejecting Plaintiff’s  
2 symptom statements: (1) the observations regarding Plaintiff’s retained abilities  
3 were not consistent, Tr. 695; and (2) his daily activities were inconsistent with his  
4 reported limitations, Tr. 696.

5 The ALJ’s first reason for rejecting Plaintiff’s symptom statements, that the  
6 observations regarding Plaintiff’s retained abilities were not consistent, is specific,  
7 clear and convincing. An ALJ may cite inconsistencies between a claimant’s  
8 testimony and the objective medical evidence in discounting the claimant’s  
9 testimony. *Bray v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 554 F.3d 1219, 1227 (9th Cir.  
10 2009). The ALJ found that “in terms of the claimant’s alleged memory and  
11 concentration deficits, the evidence is not consistent regarding the claimant’s  
12 retained ability.” Tr. 695. The ALJ then summarized the varying degrees of  
13 findings regarding Plaintiff’s memory and concentration, Tr. 695-96, and  
14 concluded that “[t]he preponderance of the evidence shows this area of functioning  
15 to be a significant issue, but the aggregate of the evidence shows that it is not an  
16 utterly disability condition,” Tr. 696. Here, the ALJ set forth extensive evidence  
17 showing inconsistencies in Plaintiff’s memory and concentration throughout the  
18 record. Tr. 965-96. Therefore, the ALJ’s reason is supported by substantial  
19 evidence and meets the specific, clear and convincing standard.

20 The ALJ’s second reason for rejecting Plaintiff’s symptom statements, that  
21 they were inconsistent with Plaintiff’s daily activities, is specific, clear and

1 convincing. A claimant's daily activities may support an adverse credibility  
2 finding if (1) the claimant's activities contradict his other testimony, or (2) "the  
3 claimant is able to spend a substantial part of his day engaged in pursuits involving  
4 performance of physical functions that are transferable to a work setting." *Orn v.*  
5 *Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 639 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603  
6 (9th Cir. 1989)). "The ALJ must make 'specific findings relating to [the daily]  
7 activities' and their transferability to conclude that a claimant's daily activities  
8 warrant an adverse credibility determination." *Id.* (quoting *Burch v. Barnhart*, 400  
9 F.3d 676, 681 (9th Cir. 2005)). A claimant need not be "utterly incapacitated" to be  
10 eligible for benefits. *Fair*, 885 F.2d at 603.

11 The ALJ found that Plaintiff's "daily activities of driving and shopping by  
12 himself and his ability to function at the hearing show that he retains a fair ability  
13 in this area." Tr. 696. The ALJ then detailed the mental requirements of driving  
14 and shopping:

15 Driving arguable [sic] requires even greater ability to focus,  
16 concentrate, and maintain pace than the minimal limitations of the  
17 claimant's ability to perform routine, simple tasks as noted in finding  
18 number five. One must follow the driving laws while consistently  
19 responding to visual/spatial cues (i.e. braking, turning the wheel,  
20 speeding up/slowing down, using turn signals appropriately,  
21 communicating with other drivers when necessary, etc.). Further, in  
order to shop without assistance, a person must navigate where items  
are in a store, evaluate pricing, evaluate quantity of items, and  
communicate with others at the store as necessary. Again, any ability  
to perform such an action shows that the claimant is, at the minimum,  
able to perform simple, routine tasks.

1 Tr. 696. The ALJ also stated that “at the hearing he was both eloquent and  
2 pleasant to engage with.” *Id.* Plaintiff argues that the Ninth Circuit in *Garrison v.*  
3 *Colvin*, recognized significant differences between self-directed activities and the  
4 workplace environment and cautioned ALJs against finding that alleged limitations  
5 to workplace functions were inconsistent with everyday activities. ECF No . 14 at  
6 20-21 *citing* 759 F.3d 995, 1016 (9th Cir. 2014). However, the ALJ in this case  
7 clearly set forth the requirements of driving and shopping and discussed how these  
8 requirements were consistent with the ability to perform simple, routine tasks. Tr.  
9 696. Therefore, this is a specific finding of how the mental demands of these  
10 activities are transferable into a workplace setting under *Orn*, 495 F.3d at 639.

11 The ALJ’s observation that Plaintiff was “eloquent and pleasant” at the  
12 hearing is not specific, clear and convincing. The Ninth Circuit has generally  
13 disapproved of so-called “sit and squirm” jurisprudence such as this. *See*  
14 *Perminter v. Heckler*, 765 F.2d 870, 872 (9th Cir. 1985). However, the “inclusion  
15 of the ALJ’s personal observations does not render the decision improper.”  
16 *Morgan v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 169 F.3d 959, 600 (9th Cir. 1999)  
17 (citations omitted). In this case, there were other reasons provided that do meet the  
18 specific, clear and convincing standard. *See supra*. Therefore, if any error stems  
19 from this comment by the ALJ, it is undoubtedly harmless. *See Tommasetti*, 533  
20 F.3d at 1038 (An error is harmless when “it is clear from the record that the . . .  
21 error was inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination.”).

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 A reviewing court should not substitute its assessment of the evidence for  
3 the ALJ's. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1098. To the contrary, a reviewing court must  
4 defer to an ALJ's assessment so long as it is supported by substantial evidence. 42  
5 U.S.C. § 405(g). After review, the court finds the ALJ's decision is supported by  
6 substantial evidence and free of harmful legal error.

7 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

- 8 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 14, is **DENIED**.  
9 2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 16, is

10 **GRANTED.**

11 The District Court Executive is hereby directed to enter this Order and  
12 provide copies to counsel, enter judgment in favor of the **Defendant**, and **CLOSE**  
13 the file.

14 **DATED** November 3, 2021.

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16 \_\_\_\_\_  
LONNY R. SUKO  
17 Senior United States District Judge  
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